The Bombay Gazette.

No 9,868—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.....As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	4a „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines.....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .....As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, on THURSDAY, 8th July, 1880, at 2 P. M., calling at Carwar Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

Connexion to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th July, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 10th July, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, HODEIDAH AND JEDDAH.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on MONDAY, 26th July. Cargo and passengers for Hodeidah and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	
Suez	360	220	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	520	360	140	

Including Wines / Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1880.
INDIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

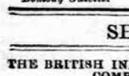
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st July 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
VIA MALTA.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
WISTOW HALL	2700	400	T. Collin..	about 10th July.
SPEKE HALL	2709	400	W. Brand.	„ 21st July.
BRANKSOME HALL	2199	700	R. Collin.	„ 6th Aug.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	„ 21st Aug.
TRENTHAM HALL	2100	300	Jas Shaw	„ 6th Sept.
RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd.	To follow.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

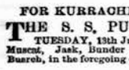
For plans, handbooks of information and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE
OR
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.



THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Commanders.	Tons.	H. P.	Nominal.
S. S. OLYMPIA	J. Craig	3053	424	Rs. 500
S. S. HISPANIA		3300	400	28th July.
S. S. MACEDONIA	James Laird	2272	486	To follow.
S. S. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox.	2145	424	To follow.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York ..... „ 600
„ „ Liverpool ..... „ 500
„ „ Marseilles and Genoa ..... „ 450
„ „ Naples ..... „ 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficience, and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA

No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Masjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
(s) NEPAUL	3326	600	J. S. Murray	10th July.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. B. Breeze	17th do.
(s) KHEDIVE	3980	600	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	31st do.
(s) DECCAN	34.9	550	W. B. Andrews.	7th Aug.
— SUMATRA	2483	450	R. F. Briscoe	14th do.
(s) LOMBARDY	2723	450	G. W. Hector	21st do.
— TANJORE	2263	450	Q. Scrivener	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [s] proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	16th July.
KHIVA	2909	450	T. Alderton	30th „

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
MALWA	2933	500	S. F. Cole	14th July.
BANGALORE	2342	450	H. Wyatt	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th July 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 24th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March 1880.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Ship CROSS BILL, are informed of the ship's ARRIVAL from NEW YORK, and are requested to present BILLS of LADING for COUNTER-SIGNATURE and PAY FREIGHTS, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned

JAMES MURRAY, Master.
At CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE SONS, Dubashes, 16, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4 ; and or single Copy, One Anna.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Year ending December, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE	£1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurances granted on most favorable terms.

LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favorably with those of any first-class office.

For Tables and Prospectus apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

D. S. K. & Co's RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches,

It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Full directions for use.
Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIA PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES.
DESPATCH BOXES,
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES.
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
JULY 1880.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* Guide *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Indus Valley State, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railways.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers by sea and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

FOR SALE,
A COLLECTION OF
LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

Full cloth, 8vo. *Demy*, 400 pp.

Price—Rs. 5 ; Interleaved, Rs. 6-8. *Postage As. 4 Extra.*

Comprising :

SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878—With Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

CUSTOMS TARIFF ACT, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April, 1878.

THE INDIAN ARMS ACT, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

THE OPIUM ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notification, made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

THE BOMBAY SALT ACT, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

THE SALT ACT, 1877.

THE STAMP ACT, 1879—With Notifications and Rules made by the Governor-General in Council since passing the Act.

THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1876.

THE ABKARI ACT, 1878—With Rules and Notifications made by the Government since passing the Act.

PERIODICAL SURVEY OF STEAM VESSELS ACT 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

THE STEAM VESSEL SURVEY AMENDMENT ACT, 1873

THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST ACT, 1879.

May be had at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
COMMENCING AT 9 P. M.
ADMISSION BY REFRESHMENT TICKET, Re. 1.

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS OF GUNPOWDER.

AFTER the 8th July, 1880, GUNPOWDER AMMUNITION and GUMBUSTIBLES, not being the property of Government, cannot be received at the Bombay Arsenal, but should be deposited in the Fort Trust Magazine, Sewree.

F. W. SPRING, Major, R.A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the CORPORATION, as already notified, will be held here at 3 p. m. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 7th July 1880.

The ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS of the CORPORATION, as already advertised, will be held here at half-past 3 p. m. TO-DAY.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th July, 1880.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to

DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No. 28, Meadow Street, has the following FOR SALE :—

White and Black Waterproof Suits with Velvet Collars at Rs. 15 each.
Ditto Stout, plain, Rs. 12.
Ditto do. „ 10.
Ditto do. „ 7.
Japanned Hats for Gents, Rs. 3.
Ditto for Boys, Rs. 2-8.
Ditto Covered with White Waterproof, Rs. 2.
Double-soled Moneoon Boots, No. 7-9.
White Waterproof Cloth 60 in. wide at Rs. 4 per yard.
Tweed Hats Rs. 2-8.
Ghorewallas' Coats with Turban Covers Rs. 6.
Galoshes Rs. 2-8.

FRASER AND MILLER,
CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

ENGINEERS, Boilermakers, Iron and Brass Founders, Shipwrights and Smiths. Importers of Machinery, Engineers' and Railway Stores.

All classes of work executed entirely under European supervision.

Estimates and Plans prepared for every description of work on shortest notice.

New and Second hand Portable, Stationary and Steam Launch Engines, Steam and Hand Cranes, Boilers, Pumps, Boats and Machinery for Sale.

Bar Angle, Tee, Sheet and Plate Iron, Galvanized and Zinc Sheet, and all descriptions of Metals supplied at lowest Market prices.

THE CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel begs to announce to the European Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he is now prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, VISITORS, and FAMILIES at the above Hotel on the most reasonable terms. The premises are those formerly known as "CUMBALLA HOUSE," and are most delightfully situated in the healthiest part of Bombay. They command a fine view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly sea-breeze.

Being also situated in a comparatively retired and quiet spot, this Hotel possesses all the advantages of a private residence, without the inconvenience of keeping up a large private establishment, and is in other respects admirably suited for families, and for residents on Malabar Hill and Breach Candy, and others, who entertain a repugnance to Hotel life in the sense in which that term is generally understood and applied in Bombay. A Sitting-Room, and Bath-Room, &c. are attached to each Bed-Room, which for cleanliness, convenience, and comfort leave nothing to be desired. A first class Table is provided ; the Breach Candy Swimming Bath is in the immediate neighbourhood of the premises.

Boarders and others staying at this Hotel have the additional advantage of being able to reach the Fort without passing through the Native Town, while the distance is only about the same as from Byculla.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

NOW AVAILABLE, choice selections of VEGETABLE SEEDS from this celebrated House : preserved in air tight tin cases.

Small Case	Rs. 4 4
Large „	„ 17 0

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hæmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8 ; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a COMPETENT BANDMASTER for the 26th N.I. at Deesa. Apply, sending Testimonials and terms, to the BAND SECRETARY.

WANTED, two good COMPOUNDERS. Apply to THOMSON and TAYLOR, Rampart Row, Bombay. 6th July 1880.

TO LET, the late Mr. RYAN'S RESIDENCE in the FORT, furnished. For particulars apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

FRESH MULLETS, frozen in Ice, will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY, the 10th, 11th and 12 th July. Apply to, W. J. ESSAI.

MEDOC in LITRE and HALF LITRE BOTTLES, Rs. 16-8 per dozen qts, and Rs. 18-8 per two doz. pts. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., Bombay.

PEARSE'S BREAD and BISCUITS can be obtained of S. DINSHAW BROTHERS, opposite Moos' Buildings, Grant Road.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED SOUPS and Compressed Vegetables for the million, 2 to 4 annas each Cash. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

TRY BAPTY'S prepared (unsteinable) HORSE-CORN, COW and BULLOCK FOOD. May be had at the East India Flour Mills, or of J. PEARSE, Fort.

THE Little Wanzer SEWING MACHINE is the best and cheapest Sewing Machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on applicatin.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1880. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2-6. Care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS. Comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 5, Interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MUSCAT ULWA.—A fresh Consignment, PEARSE, 24, Apollo Street, and 25, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND CO.'S UNEQUALLED SHERRIES.

	Cash Prices Per doz.	
YELLOW SEAL SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of fair quality and average price	Rs.	17 0
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, cheap, and clean drinking Sherry	„	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	„	27 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity	„	30 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—A rich nutty flavoured dessert Wine, much admired	„	30 0
MANZANILLA.—Exceedingly dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity ; it is a "perfect San Lucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness	„	30 0
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xeres Wines	„	38 0

These Wines, selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ AGENCY, are deservedly acknowledged by connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.
Spare Instruments.

Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Do. Chains.
T Squares.
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves.
Drawing Boards
Stencil Plates.

Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.

*** *All Articles advertised are kept in stock.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK BOMBAY.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING FOR WEAR DURING THE MONSOON.

MESSRS. ASQUITH & LORD have a large and varied assortment of Tweeds, Angolas, Cheviots, Blue Serges and Homespuns suitable for wear in Bombay and Poona during the monsoon, and they politely invite an inspection by their customers in Bombay, and an application for patterns from their customers in the mofussil. All Garments ordered may be relied on for fit, fashion and workmanship, to be equal to anything procurable from the best houses at Home.

CASH PRICE LIST.

Fine dark Indigo Blue Serge Suits, Coat and Trousers		Rs.	30 0
Fine Various Coloured India Tweed	do.		30 0
Heavy Dark Blue Shetland Homespun	do.		40 0
Heavy do. Diagonal Cheviot	do.		45 0
Light Various Coloured Cheviots	do.		40 0
Heavy do. do. the very best	do.		45 0
Best Medium Substance Angolas	do.		45 0
Frock Coats of the best West of England Black and Blue Diagonal			45 0
Morning do. do. do. do.			40 0
Sac do. Single or Double Breasted			30 0
Vests of the above Material			9 0
Trousers of first rate Angola			16 0
Do. The very best do.			18 0

OUR NEW CATALOGUE, WITH UR OLD AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT FORWARDED WITH PATTERNS ON APPLICATION.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
HAT DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS, LATEST STYLES, in all the NEW SHAPES, just opened out.

Ten Per Cent. Discount for Cash.

LADIES' Stiff and Soft Felt Hats, in Black, Navy Blue Drab, Dark Green and Brown, a choice assortment, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' New Plush Gainsborough Hats, now so much worn in Blue Drab, Brown and Black, Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8 each.
LADIES' White Helmets and Drab Felt Sun Hats, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 15 each.
LADIES' Pith Sun Hats and Helmets in all the new shapes, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8-8 each.
LADIES' Black Silk Riding Hats with Black Lace Falls, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16 each.
LITTLE BOYS' Sailor Hats of Several Shapes, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6-8.
GENTS' Regulation Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered White Doe 20 0
GENTS' White Helmets, Cork on Felt, covered Drill 15 8
GENTS' Drab Felt Helmets 13 8
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Helmets, with Bulge to form a Puggrie 20 0
GENTS' Double Bodied Drab Felt Sun Hats 18 8
GENTS' White Hunting Hats, Cork on Felt 15 8
GENTS' Drab Felt McLeod Helmets 12 0
GENTS' Black Fawn and Drab, Low Round Crown, Hard Felt ..... each 9 8
GENTS' Black and Drab Medium, Low Round and Square Crown, Hard Felt 9 8
GENTS' Black and Drab Soft Felt 9 0
GENTS' Black Medium, High Round Crown, Felt or Cork, very light 10 8
GENTS' Black Felt, High Round Crown, to suit gentlemen who do not require a low hat 9 8
GENTS' Black Silk Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's best quality 16 8
GENTS' Drab Dress Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's best quality 12 8
GENTS' Seal Skin Caps, with Ear Flaps 7 0
GENTS' Tweed Hats, new shapes 5 0
GENTS' Travelling Hats of every shape, Glengary, &c.

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT
FOR THE
DEKKHAN.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

Price Eight Annas.

May be had at this Office and at different Booksellers.

SPECIFICS FOR ASTHMA.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Espic's Cigarettes, per box	1 8
Grimault's Cannabis Indica Cigarettes, per box	1 4
Himrod's Cure for Asthma, per tin	3 8
Toy's Anti-asthmatic Cigarettes per box	1 12
Savory and Moore's Datura Tatula Cigarettes, per box	2 4
Do. do. for smoking, per box	1 12

REMEDIES FOR COUGHS
and Affections of the Chest.

	Rs. a.
Allcock's Porous Plasters, per packet	0 12
Black Currant Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Browne's Bronchial Troches, per box	0 12
Camphor Pills, per bottle	0 12
Chlorate of Potash Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Delectable Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Churchill's Syrups, per bottle	3 0
Codliver Oils, Treacher's, Moller's, De Jongh's, and Fox's.	
Cooper's Sinapine Tissue, per packet	0 12
Crosby's Balsamic Cough Elixir, per bottle	1 4 & 3 0
Ford's Balsam of Horehound, per bottle	1 4 & 2 0
Grimault's Syrup of Hypo Lime, per bottle	2 0
Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle	3 0
Keating's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam, per bottle	0 12
Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, per bottle	0 14
Pancreatic Emulsion, per bottle	1 8
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed, per bottle	0 12
Rigollot's Mustard Leaves, per tin	1 4
Roche's Embrocation, per bottle	3 0
Treacher's Cough Lozenges, per bottle	0 14
Treacher's Syrup of Hypo Lime, per bottle	1 8
Wilkinson's Bronchio Thoracic Lozenges, per bottle	1 12
Inhalers, Respirators, Lung Protectors, &c.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMAICA RUM.

JUST LANDED a consignment of TREACHER and Co.'s celebrated Fine Old JAMAICA RUM.

In cases of 1 doz. Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S QUININE WINE

IS a light and elegant TONIC ; a promoter of appetite before, and easy digestion after, a meal ; a most agreeable medium for the administration of CODLIVER OIL (assisting its assimilation) ; or, with Soda Water, a luxuriously refreshing and invigorating draught ; and contains two grains of Howard's Quinine in each wineglassful.

Pint bottles . . each Cash Re. 1-8
Quart „ „ „ „ 2-8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PRIZE COCOA OF THE DAY
IS
DELACRE'S PURE SOLUBLE COCOA.

MORE economical and of finer flavour than any other Cocoa extant.

In Tins ¼ lb. 12 As., ½ lb. Re. 1-8, 1 lb. Rs. 3.

AGENTS.
D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON, MYRABOLLAMS, HIDES, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed by Captain George B. Weaver, Master of the Brig, John N. G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

RATHER finer weather to-day has led to some slight increase in the amount of business passing, both in imports and exports.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday report a decline of ¼ in Consols, which were quoted at 98¾, but French Rentes had advanced to Frs. 119¾. In Indian Government Securities, Fours were still quoted at 80½, but Fours-and-a-half were ¼ lower, and quoted at 87¾.

A payment into the Bank of England is advised of £12½,000.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee was unchanged; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil was 10s. per ton lower, being quoted at £32 per ton, Cochin was unchanged at £36 per ton. The market for Linseed was steady; Rapeseed quiet, and Wheat partially 6d. per quarter dearer.

Metals are as last quoted—viz., Copper Wallaroo Tiles £72, Braziers £71 per ton. Yellow Metal Braziers 6d. per lb., and Hard Spelter £12 10s. per ton.

In the Manchester market Piece Goods were steady, and Cotton in Liverpool closed firm. The day's sales were 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats, a comparatively large proportion. Prices were unchanged all round: Mid. Uplands being still quoted at 6¾d. and Fair Dhollera at 4 15-16d. per lb.

The New York market is still closed for holidays.

BAR SILVER in London yesterday was unaltered in value at 52¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has remained steady throughout the day at yesterday's rates, the market being unaltered in every respect both here and in Calcutta. There are very few House Bills offering, and there is not very much demand for remittance. The telegram respecting the Government deficit of 3 millions caused anxiety in some quarters this morning, but it is generally understood to be merely a confirmation of the news previously received, and not a further deficiency in the Budget Estimates. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8 7-32d.	per Rs.	
" Telegraphic.....	1s. 8 3-16d.	"	
" 3 months' sight...	1s. 8¼d.	"	
Credits 3 "	... 1s. 8 15-32d.	"	
Documents 3 "	... 1s. 8¼d.	"	
Francs 3 "	... 2·15½	"	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market opened weak, but recovered a little towards the close, and there are buyers this afternoon at Rs. 96½ for Fours and Rs. 104½ for Fours-and-a-half. Rates for the Municipal Five per cent. Loan and Port Trust Bonds are unchanged at Rs. 104½ and Rs. 94½ respectively.

SHARES.—The activity continues in this market and both Press and Mill Shares are in request at hardening rates. Among the former, Akbars have advanced to Rs. 1,100, Apollos to Rs. 370, Bellary to Rs. 500, and Fort to Rs. 1,550. Among Spinning and Weaving Companies Anglo-Indian have advanced to Rs. 77, Dhurumseys to Rs. 365, Managons to Rs. 155, Orientals to Rs. 630, Prince of Wales to Rs. 215, Sassoons to Rs. 700, Soonderdas to Rs. 930 and Victorias to Rs. 675 per share.

COTTON.—There has been slightly more enquiry to-day, but only very small sales are reported, and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote:—

Good Oomrawuttee	Rs. 202	per candy.
F. G. F. "	" 197	"
G. F. "	" 192	"
Good Dhollerah	" 200	"
G. F. "	" 187	"
G. F. Compta	" 186	"

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 6-9 per cwt. for Brown and Rs. 6-11 per cwt. for Mixed.

RAPESEED is in more demand, owing chiefly to a steamer having been fixed for London, and the price has advanced to Rs. 6-1 per cwt.

WHEAT.—There is a moderate enquiry at Rs. 31 per candy for White and Rs. 27 per candy for Red.

FREIGHTS are very dull at 30s. per ton for Liverpool via Canal for Measurement, and 28s. 9d. per ton for Wheat. London and Havre 37s. 6d. per ton. Marseilles 35s. per ton. Tricate and Venice 50s. per ton (paid here at par).

IN IMPORTS there are no particular changes to notice, but the markets generally are firm. For Yarns and Grey Goods there is a good enquiry for next month's shipment, and in Copper and Yellow Metal a moderate business is passing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	23,000	500	500	4 p. ct	7423
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	8 do	755
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do	132
Chartd Bk. I. & C	40,000	20	all	6 do	275
Chartd Mercantile	20,000	25	all	6 do	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	25½	all	8 do	409
National Bank of India.	37,320	25	12½	5 do	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do	280

LAND COMPANIES.

New Jolaba Co.....	4,000	3,000	2,925	15	655
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	35
Mazagon Land, &c	1,750	2,000	2,000	*	200x
Fort Canning Co.....	6,000	1,400	1,400	13	215
* P. T. Bond.					

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,100
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	800	all	12 p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	12½	1,150
Apollo Press Co., (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	370
Bellary	625	1,000	1000	20 p. c	500
Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.....	600	800	all	50	455
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	125
Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	42
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,880	1,880	60	575
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	800	300	all	12	200
East India Press Co.....	700	1,000	1,000	100	985
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,550
French Press Co.....	800	500	all	60	455
Sind Press Co.....	600	3,000	750	50	535
Mofussil Co.....	3,125	400	400	3	275
Prince of W. Press	120	...	1,500	7	325
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co..	100	1,200	750	12	1,220
Sassoon Press Co.....	970	500	500	25	700
Volkart's Press Co. ...	450	1,000	all	50	635

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	218-5-0	5 p. ct	310
Do New £20 shares..	..	£20	13½-14-0	do	26
Ditto ...	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto ...	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	...	£100	1,000	do	1,120
Bo. New £15 Shares..	...	£15	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	80	690
Bombay Ice Manufactory & Co., Limited ..	1,250	100	100	10p.ct.	127
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,115
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association.....	5,000	100	10	15 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	36	390
Mechanics' Buildings Co.....	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	20
Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1000	1,000	85	950
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	all	7½	725
Thacker & Co	1,000	100	100	10	125

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LAKEFIELD, 996 tons, Captain J. Jones, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

THE STEAMER COHANIM, 1,038 tons, Captain E. Weddall, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's STEAMER CALCUTTA, 578 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Kurrachee (3rd July), with a general cargo, and 13 deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER OLYMPIA, 1,527 tons, Captain J. Craig, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (5th June), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Watson, Mr L. Vanes, Mr R. Swan, Mr A. Mckenzie, Mr Walls, Mr Rust, Mr Maulick, Mr Hibbert, Mr Pearson, Mr Farmer, Mr A. Farmer, Mr Smith, Mr Anderson, Mr Buxtan, Mr Crew, and five deck Europeans.

THE P. AND O. CO's STEAMER NEPAUL, 2,065 tons, Captain James S. Murray, which arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Calcutta, brought the following cargo:—From Calcutta—3,067 bags rice, 369 bags oorud, 1 package paper, 65 packages tarpaulins, 5 bales jute, 128 cases tea, and 717 bales gunny bags. From Shanghai—6 boxes gold, 2 boxes specie, and 58 packages silk. From Hongkong—3 boxes gold leaves, 1 box gold coins, 3 boxes gold, 7 boxes specie, 34 boxes silk piecegoods, 537 packages silk, 5 cases cigars, 3 packages cotton piecegoods, 7 boxes false pearls, 34 cases glass bangles, 9 boxes brass leaves, 15 packages sundries, 31 packages umbrellas, 3 boxes preserves, 1 box copper brass, 27 packages tea, and 90 cases camphor. From Singapore—4 boxes specie, 8 cases benzoin, and 2 cases nutmegs. From Penang—2 packages mungoostan. From Galle—1 box real pearls. From Australia—2 boxes gold, 3 boxes gold coins, 5 boxes preserves, 4 packages wine, 1 package medicine and 2 packages whiskey.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Calcutta (s).....	Russell	Kurrachee, July 3.
5	Olympia (s).....	Craig	Liverpool, June 5.
5	China (s).....	Atkinson	Hongkong, June 10.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Oithona	.....	Liverpool.
	Mael Eilian.....	Pritchard	Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Cohanim, Waddall, to Antwerp.
Ship Jones, to Elephant Point, Lakefield.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nepaul, to Southampton.
Steamer Ellora, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Olympia, to Genoa via Jeddah and Hoodooda.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 6.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin s—50 drums linseed oil Ezmaljee Ebrahim Kurwa, 2 cases medicine Rogers and Co, 3 cases medicine Surafully Heptoola, 1 puncheon whiskey Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Cohanim s—10 Casks zinc sheets Noorbhoy Boodabhoy.
Singapore s—6 casks ink Essoofbhoy Ebramjee.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—15 cases brandy D P Batha and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore s—25 cases brandy Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—296 cwts wheat, Purshotam Oodhowjee and Co, 75 cwts dry ginger, Waljee Natha, 13 bales rags Bunichund Fukeerchund, 70 bales wool Naithiay Rajoomull, 40 bales cotton Chagandass Turbhoodas, 320 bales cotton Peel Cassels and Co, 106 bales wool Treecumjee Mooljee and Co, 1 bale cotton The Cooper Landing Co, 45 bales wool Tarachund Chellaram, 400 bales wool Nursee Khuttow, 100 bales cotton Beebeedass Ambaidass, 85 bales cotton Vussonjee Jewraz, 240 bales waste cotton Tookersee Jewraj.

FOR LONDON.

Mary L Stone—100 bales cotton Knoop and Co.
Nepaul s—100 bales cotton and 1½ cwts coffee Knoop and Co, 10 cases pig hair Peeroo Mahamed, 84 cwts horns Fazel Mahamed Dama, 306 cwts linseed Purshotam Oodhowjee and Co, 101 cwts horns Natha Ezas, 535 cwts coffee, 161 cases tea, 2305 bales cotton, 45 bales rags, 7 bales carpets, 314 bales senna, 2 bales hides, 135 cwts ginger, 1 case cardamoms and 5 cases chinchona barks P and O S N Co, 433 cwts horns and 3 cases fishmaws Dawoodbhoy Hassom, 13 bundles skins Heerjee Dharsee, 100 cwts horns Baboolbhoy Bhagoobhoy, 30 cwts horns Jooma Nulhoo, 45 cwts M of P shells Vussondass Purusbram, 100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 10 cases M of P shells Mancek Luckemsey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Cohanim s—50 cwts wheat and 50 bales cotton Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Cartvale—100 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR THE CONTINENT.

Arago s—900 cwts rapeseed Nusserwanjee Manneckjee and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenburvie s—300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Surat s—100 bales cotton L. Singer and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong s—24 bales twist The National S. and W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—100 cwts onions Hudson Babun, 43½ cwts sumada stone Chugon Moolchund, 47½ cwts sumada stone Hollowchund Chugonlall, 40 cwts red raisins Hajee Fazalla Khakey, 80 bales cotton F, and O. S, N. Co, 225 bales twist David, Sassoon and Co, 42 bales twist The National S and W Co, 74 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram, 70 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 75 cwts onions Hajee Ayeb Hajee Jacob and Co, 10 cwts kussoomba, Kurrimbhoy Ebram, 45 bales twist Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ethiopia s—80 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 5th July 1880.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·710
Temperature of the Air	76·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point.....	75.8
Relative humidity of Air	0·976
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	89·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)...	74·8
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W, WSW,
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	420
Fall of Rain*	4·31
Total fall during month	14·21
" " year	35·72
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th July ..	0·24

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 6.

Pearson, Major, 12th Foot, on duty, from Afghanistan.
Corbett, Captain, R H A, on Med Cert, from Afghanistan.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 3.)

Mr C S James, an Asst Supdt of the 4th grade, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under sec 43 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th June 1880.

Mr J Peake, B A, an Asst Supdt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under sec 44 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th June 1880.

Lieut F B G D'Aguilar, R E, Exe Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), in the Biluchistan Divn, made over, and Lieut W H Chippindall, R E, Exe Engr, 4th grade (temporary rank), received, executive charge of the Biluchistan Divn, on the afternoon of the 15th June 1880.

Lieut G H Sim, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, on return from field service, is posted to the Sirhind and Lahore Command, Military Works.

Mr W H Freeman, Asst Traffic Supdt, is transferred temporarily from the Indus Valley to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

The undermentioned Officer passed the Departmental Standard examination in Hindustani on the 15th inst:—

Mr H B Molesworth, Asst Engr, 1st grade.

With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No 73 of 20th May 1880, Mr E C Elliott, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 7th June 1880.

With reference to Notification No 21, dated 5th current, the three months' privilege leave granted to Mr T Anderson, Storekeeper, is cancelled at his own request.

With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No 84, dated 10th June 1880, Mr J Willcocks, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, reported his arrival on the afternoon of 31st May 1880 and is posted to the Margalla Divn.

Mr R L Campbell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to Godwar Divn, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from 15th July next, or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, July 1.)

Surg J E C Ferris, in Offg Medical charge of the 1st B C, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Kohat, in addition to his other duties, vice Surg-Major A P Holmes, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th June 1880.

Surg-Major H G Archdall, 30th N I, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Dera Ghazi Khan, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd June 1880, in succession to Surg J Hunter.

Major E C O'B Horsford, Dist Supdt of Police, is transferred from the Hissar to the Gujrat Dist.

Mr H S Dunsford, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police at Hissar.

Mr S Smith, Dist Supdt, Police, Dera Ghazi Khan, has been granted ninety-two days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st August next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr D K Homan, at present officiating as Dist Supdt of Police at Umballa, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Dera Ghazi Khan, when Mr S Smith proceeds on leave.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Brigade Order, Punjab Erontier Force.—Dated 19th June 1880, directing Capt A D Strettell, Wing Officer and Offg Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Wing Comdr, vice Major E C Codrigton, Offg Asst Adjt-General, Punjab Frontier Force.

Capt J M D Lewes, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd-in-Command and Wing Comdr, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Capt A D Strettell.

Maulan Garrison Order—Dated 10th June 1880, directing Major S Browne, 8th P I, to take over charge of the Depot and Pensioners' Co., Q O Corps of Guides, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut J de C D Meade, transferred.

2nd Sikh Infantry—Regtl Order, dated 2nd June 1880, making the following temporary appointment consequent on the departure of Lieut W F Plowden on leave on medical certificate:—

Lieut F C Duslop, Offg Wing Officer, to be Offg Qrmr, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Lieut W F Plowden.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of the continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERY ONE.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY,

REGISTERED Proprietors of the "LUCULENT" and BIFOCAL SPECTACLES.

For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us we have published a copyrighted system of "Test Types" for self-fitting, which we will forward free on application.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROOKS—July 5th, at Byculla, the wife of Arthur J. Brooks, of a son, premature.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1880.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce, as will be seen from their half-yearly report which has just been issued, are following up the subject of railways in their Presidency, and in doing so are urging one measure which will have the sympathy of this Presidency, and we hope the support of our Chamber—namely, the laying of the new line between Nagpore and Raipore on the broad gauge. This is not a battle for the Bengal Chamber to fight alone, as it interests as directly, if not more so, the trade of this port. The conditions of things, too, have changed a good deal, and that favourably, since the Bengal Chamber moved in the matter; we have now a Viceroy who is not wedded to the narrow gauge folly, one whom we have good reason to believe recognises the great mistake of a break of gauge on the trunk lines of railway. As only a small portion of the Raipore line has already been laid, it seems important to move in the matter in order that the mistake may be corrected before it is too late. The Bengal Chamber appear to have taken action last December in addressing Government with an expression of regret at the reported decision to lay the line between Nagpore and Raipore on the narrow gauge, and pointing out that it must ultimately become a portion of the more direct route between Calcutta and Bombay. They represented that this line "would become one of the most important in India, and that the maintenance of the standard gauge appeared not only advisable but a matter of necessity." Receiving an unsatisfactory reply from the Government of India, the Committee, undaunted, appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to support their application. It would seem as if the present would be a favourable time for the Bombay Chamber to address the Supreme Government urging the adoption of a uniform gauge on what must ultimately become the main line between Bombay and Calcutta. Our trade will be at once injuriously affected by the break of gauge, as the wheat which comes from the Raipore district in such large quantities must experience the delay and damage which the changes from one line to another necessarily causes.

The only other subject treated in this Report in which Bombay is interested, is that of the transport and storage of kerosine oil. There are given in the Report some recommendations of a special committee appointed by the Bengal Government to consider this question, and as it is suggested that any action taken shall apply to the whole of the country, we call attention to the recommendations as they would, in our opinion, be calculated to interfere very materially with an important and rapidly growing trade, one which supplies the masses of the people with a burning oil much cheaper and more effective than any other, while so far as experience goes here it is not specially dangerous. It is important to take special note of this point as all legislation and rules seem to be based on the idea that kerosine oil is considered dangerous at home, and the conditions of the climate would naturally make it more so here, and consequently, in spite of any actual facts or proof that it is thus specially dangerous, it must be most carefully restricted. The Committee acknowledge that "with oil of so low a class freely procurable, it is perhaps remarkable that so few accidents have been reported." These accidents seem to be confined to explosions on two cargo boats. In spite of the immunity from accidents, the Committee conclude:—"Further comment on the portion of the subject appears to be superfluous. If it has been found necessary in countries like England and America to subject the trade in petroleum to the restriction above enumerated, it should not be left practically unchecked in a country like India, the climate of which renders this oil so much more dangerous than is the case in colder climate." Now, this last is quite an assumption for which the Committee give no proofs at all. Forgetting, or perhaps ignorant, that a large portion of this oil shipped from America to England and the Continent is crude petroleum, and that of the refined oil a very large proportion is shipped in barrels, they propose rules for the oil which comes to India packed in tins and cases, founded on experience in England and ignoring altogether the experience of this country itself. We certainly have had an experience here in Bombay which completely upsets the ground upon which the Calcutta Committee have recommended action. We have had a godown full of the oil commonly imported from America, of no specially high test, on fire, and burning as quietly as if the wooden cases holding the tins of oil had been empty. In fact, the cases only burned, and the oil, when it fell on the burning coals, put them out. We refer to this as it tends to set in a more absurd light the very severe restrictions proposed by this Calcutta Committee.

The recommendations of the Committee occupy over thirty pages of the Report, and of course cannot be stated here at length; concisely they propose the classing of kerosine oil into three grades; the first, that which flashes at 130°, the second at 110°, and the third, that which flashes below 110°, and these are to be marked 1st class, 2nd class, and "dangerous." The restrictions in the last, which, by the way, would include nine-tenths of the oil imported into India at present are such as must render its importation prohibitory; no more that 40 gallons (4 cases!) shall be landed from any ship without special permission from the local Government; nor shall any larger quantity be carried along a public road or stored anywhere without such special permission. The Committee acknowledge that their object is to prevent the use of the oil for lighting, and their recommendations, if carried out, would certainly have this effect and deprive the people of the country of this very cheap means of lighting. Second class kerosine oil is to have a little more liberty, and still is to be under restrictions as to place of landing, and to be stored in quantity only in licenced warehouses. The first class oil is to be comparatively unrestricted. But a ship bringing this cargo is to be delayed until the oil has been tested, and no class of the oil is allowed to be carried about between sunset and sunrise, and the trade is to be subjected not only to loss of time but also to fees for examination, certificates and license fees. There are thirty-six pages of this Chamber's Report taken up with the recommendations of a large committee regarding an article of import of which they clearly know nothing, and regarding which their advice, if followed, would destroy a large and growing trade. The importations of kerosine oil for the last official year amounted to 6,500,000 gallons, and though used extensively throughout the country, we have not heard of an accident. No one can pretend that the people of this country are specially careful, and surely if the oil imported were dangerous it could not be so generally used by a notably careless people without an accident. When necessity is shown by facts, not by surmises, for restricting one of the most rapidly growing imports of the country, then will be the time to legislate; meantime we trust that this Committee's report will be unheeded except as regards their own Presidency. The Municipal rules in force here are all that is needed for Bombay.

THE telegram transmitted by Reuter, giving Lord Hartington's reply to a question as to the Indian finances, makes a very gloomy outlook for this year's finances. The country will hardly be prepared for an increase of £9,000,000 in the estimated expenditure, raising it from £66,329,000, as given in para. 16 of the Financial Statement for 1880-81, to the unprecedented figure of £75,329,000. Of course all this increase must arise from the military operations in Afghanistan, which are thus raised from an estimated total, according to the Budget issued only in February last, of £5,512,670 to about £15,000,000, or three times the amount estimated by our highly gifted Indian financiers less than five months ago. We challenge Sir John Strachy's brother, or any other friend of the family, to produce anything more disgraceful even in Turkish finance. But the telegram is apparently contradictory as it gives the increase in expenditure as nine millions sterling and the deficit as only three millions. Now, the estimated surplus on the old figures was only £417,000; to this may be added the loan just issued of £3,130,000 for public works, an expenditure which is probably not considered as constituting a deficit, making a total of £3,547,000. This would leave a deficit of £5,453,000 instead of £3,000,000 as stated in the telegram; and we can conceive of no way in which this difference can be accounted for. There is no probability of any increase in the revenue, indeed the Budget Blunder statement of the 4th May declared that the estimates of revenue could hardly be maintained, being £81,997 lower than those given in the February statement. There is, therefore, a difference of about two and a half crores still to be explained. Now that this statement has been made to Parliament, we see no reason for withholding the detailed information from the people of this country, and hope that it may soon be given. We suppose that a new loan must be issued, though without further information it would be impossible to predict the time of issue; the favourable Budget of February last was only obtained by reducing the balances to the unprecedented figure of 11½ crores at the end of the present year, and this—as we learn from the Blunder correspondence lately laid before Parliament—"means only eight crores in October-November!" (extract from telegram from Viceroy to Secretary of State, 17th March). The loan already issued will help to a certain extent, but it is only one-third of the increase of expenditure and still leaves some millions to be provided for, which cannot be taken even temporarily from present reduced balances. At any rate it is only right that the public should be informed clearly as to the position of the finances and the steps to be taken by Government to meet this large increase in the estimates of expenditure.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Kabul on 27th June, gives some very suggestive hints on the situation:—"I fear," he says, "matters are not very promising with Abdul Rahman. He has written a gushing letter, I am told, to Mr. Griffin accepting everything, but pretending to believe that we mean to concede his grandfather's (Dost Mahomed's) kingdom. This in the face of a most clear announcement from the Government that Kandahar will not be restored, nor the boundary as fixed by the Treaty of Gandamak altered! What does it mean? Can it be that when he can no longer affect to misunderstand us he will turn round and call the population to arms on the ground that we have deceived him, and that he comes forward as the champion of a united Afghanistan? It might be an efficacious cry if flavoured with an appeal to Islam! Many officers whose opinion is not to be despised would have the army leave Kabul and allow the Afghans to settle the future Government among themselves. But I feel convinced that in this case the army would have to fight its way back, and what sort of figure should we make in India where every discontented princeling would affect to believe that we had been beaten out of the country? Another idea, scarcely wilder, is to declare each tribe and district independent and invite the Afghans to resolve themselves into a cluster of separate tribes like the tribes of Swat, Bonair, &c., on the Peshawur frontier. Surely either of these courses together with the glaring blots would be to give up the object with which we invaded Afghanistan originally—namely, to keep the Russians out. The only way in which either of these courses would be possible (not advisable) would be under the clearest intimation to Russia that we shall go to war if she again meddles in Afghan territory."

WE recommend for careful perusal the remarkable memorandum on Afghan affairs by a native politician which we publish this morning. The writer is well versed in affairs of States and his views are sharply defined and very lucidly set forth. We are, however, very far indeed from approving of them *en bloc*; his argument for the toleration of Russian influence in Afghanistan is open to overwhelming objections. It would be much more prudent, and in the end much less costly, for India to resolutely annex the whole country rather than acquiesce in the establishment of Russian influence there.

WEATHER REPORTS.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colabs.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered ...	31 41	35 88	27 74	32 58
July 5 Monday	4 31	... ...	.....	.....
6 Tuesday	.....	0 90	2 27	0 70
Total.....	35 72	36 78	30 1	33 28

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE weather at Matheran is rainy and the winds from the south-west. The fall of rain to the 2nd inst. was 10 inches 70 cents.

SINCE the 24th ultimo there has been continuous rain at Poona, and the cultivators are now anxiously looking out for a break in the weather so as to enable them to commence their sowing.

THE rainfall in Khandeish on the 4th inst. was 5 inches 53 cents from 2 to 3 o'clock p.m. The rain was *excessive* heavy, almost 4 inches fell in one hour. There is now abundance of rain for the present and crop prospects are favourable.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Ahmednagar on the 5th inst.:—To-day only we have had the first really useful shower of the season, and I am glad to say that it is sufficient to admit of *bajri* and other early crops being sown, and thus remove the anxiety which was becoming intense amongst the cultivators lest the rain might hold off until the *bajri* season was lost. The prices of grain and castle fodder have risen seriously during the past week, and numbers of beggars—able-bodied as well as helpless—are finding their way into the station. The timely rain will no doubt rapidly remove this uncomfortable state of things.

SIMLA, July 1.—Except locally at Saugor Island, Rajkot, and Kurrachee, the barometer has risen all over India; at Agra, Roorkee, Bareilly, Benares, Lahore, Mooltan, Jacobabad, and in Assam and Eastern Bengal, by amounts ranging from 0·1" to 0·2". The seat of lowest pressure in Western India is in Sind, and in the east in Western Bengal. Between these is a region of high pressure centering at Indore; but the pressures in the Peninsula are higher than anywhere in Northern India. Rain is very general, but still holds off in the central part of the Gangetic Valley, *viz.*, the lower part of the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Behar. In the Punjab the rain to-day is very general, and at some places heavy. Umballa has 3 inches, Delhi 21-tenths, Lahore 13-tenths, Mooltan 16-tenths, Simla 2-tenths, and Dera Ismail Khan 1-tenth. In the North-Western Provinces, Agra has slight rain, Meerut 4½ inches in two days, Aligarh 3-tenths, Bareilly 11-tenths, Roorkee 3 inches, Mussoorie 4½ inches, Cawnpore 1-tenth. In Rajputana and Central India, Ajmere, 12-tenths, Jeypore 1½ inches, Nusseerabad ½ inch, Goona 1-tenth. In the Central Provinces and Berar in two days, Nagpur nearly 3 inches, Jubbulpur 1 inch, Amraoti 3-tenths, Akola 7-tenths. In Bengal rain is general, excepting in Behar; and in Madras there has been moderate rain at Masulipatam, Bangalore, Coobin and Salem, and 1-tenth at Gooty. In Bombay, at Surat, Poona, Satara, and Bombay; and slight at Ahmedabad, Deesa, and Rajkot.—HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to Government of India.

REPLIES TO THE RAFFLE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"T." asks whether H. and B., having thrown 41 each, entitles them to the two first prizes. According to the conditions he states certainly, and every one else is out of it, just as in a dead heat in horse racing.

GAMBLER.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent "T." asking who are entitled to the two prizes consisting of a new and a second-hand gun, I may state that H and B who have thrown 41 each are by all means the winners, while C has no right whatsoever.

Now, as regard the new and the second-hand guns, H and B should cast once more amongst themselves, and the winner will carry the new one.

If not H the first thrower of 41, should carry the new, and B the second thrower, should carry the other.—Yours, &c.

Bombay, July 6. P. N. SURTY.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

MEMO BY A NATIVE OBSERVER.

IF His Excellency the Viceroy wish to know what a Native of India, who takes an earnest interest in public questions, thinks regarding Afghan matters, His Excellency will doubtless spare a few minutes for the perusal of the following brief observations:—

2. This wasteful war with Afghanistan should be brought to a close as early as possible. It is lamentably wasteful in money which India can ill spare; it is wasteful because of the loss of life both in the field and in the hospital; it is wasteful because of the barrenness of its results.

3. No vague or imaginary fear as to loss of prestige should be permitted to retard the object just mentioned. Let the Government conscientiously and resolutely carry out that course of policy which is best in the interests of India, and rely on the due appreciation of that policy, sooner or later, by the people of India.

4. The withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan is quite justifiable on the following main grounds, namely:—

(*a*) The troops marched into Afghanistan to punish the contumacy of Shere Ali. The object was successfully achieved. Shere Ali's sceptre was broken. Another ruler replaced him on the throne.

(*b*) Yakub Khan, the successor, would have gone on well with the aid of British sympathy and power, but for the deplorable massacre of the British embassy. The occasion demanded the public expression of the displeasure of the British Government. In compliance with this political necessity, Yakub Khan was deposed, and is at this moment on British soil at the entire disposal of the British Government.

(*c*) It has thus been proved to Afghanistan that it cannot hope to effectually resist British arms.

(*d*) British arms having accomplished their mission there is no desire to annex Afghanistan to British territories.

(*e*) The British Government being benev

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

ABDUL RAHMAN AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

Afzul Khan, our envoy, was so closely confined to his tent at Khanabad that he had little opportunity of observing what was going on, but it was clear Abdul Rahman had only two or three thousand soldiers about him, and was suspicious, even of his most pronounced supporters. He always slept fully armed and allowed no one to take food with him, and he drank nothing but what he himself saw prepared.

STRENGTHENING OF HASHIM KHAN'S FORCES.

Hashim Khan at Chakri has been joined by nearly all the important northern Ghilzai chiefs including Faiz Mahomed. Asmatullah Khan, lately in Maidan, is also on his way to Chakri, whither Padshah Khan, with a small force, is also moving. General Hills is keeping a sharp look out in case Hashim tries to reach Ghazni. One of the Ghilzai hostages escaped from Kabul on the 3rd inst.

MAHOMED JAN IN LOGAR.

Mahomed Jan has arrived at Killa Amir in Logar with 3,000 men, on his way to Chakri where the principal leaders of the Ghazni faction have given out that they intend fighting in Yakub Khan's interest. Mushki Alam is still at Lungar. Hashim Khan gives a gold tillah to each recruit and five rupees per month.

ARMS SENT FROM KABUL TO HASHIM KHAN.

Arms and ammunition, being sent from Kabul to Hashim Khan, have been intercepted.

THE CAVALRY AFFAIR AT PADKHAO.

The Viceroy telegraphs congratulations upon the brilliant cavalry affair at Padkhao Shana, and requests General Donald Stewart to convey to General Hills and the officers in immediate command his appreciation of the services rendered.

A BRIGADE SENT FROM KANDAHAR.

A British brigade of all arms starts from Kandahar to co-operate on Helmund with Wali Shere Ali in defending the line of that river against any attack that Ayub Khan may attempt. It appears that the difficulties which at first impeded Ayub Khan's advance have so far been overcome that he is undoubtedly moving towards the Helmund with a miscellaneous force.

EARTHQUAKE AT QUETTA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JULY 6.

0·25 past meridiam a slight shock of earthquake lasting three seconds from south-west to north-east occurred.

PUNISHMENT OF A VILLAGE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

KABUL, July 5.—Five hundred infantry and two squadrons started last night from Pezwan and Sated Sang to punish village Mirgosai which was stubbornly held. Enemy completely dispersed; twelve killed and many wounded. Our loss: one soldier 25th Foot; three sepoys 31st N. I. ounded. The towers were destroyed.

Latest news of Sirdar Abdul Rahman states that he was at Doshak on the northern slope of the Hindu Kush.

The Maidan gathering seems dispersing, many coming southward and some having accompanied Mahomed Jan to Logar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DEFICIT IN THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, JULY 5.

In the House of Commons this evening, the Secretary of State, in reply to a question, said, that full information had now been received from the Government of India on the state of the Indian finances, which exhibited the expenditure as exceeding the estimates by £9,000,000, and the estimated deficit for 1880-81 as £3,000,000.

EVICTED IRISH TENANTS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

A Ministerial Bill was introduced into the House of Commons last night to compensate evicted Irish tenants in certain circumstances.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 5.

General Skobeleff has despatched a column to occupy Kizilarvit.

THE OUTWARD MAILS OF THE 25TH JUNE.

ADEN, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s S. S. Rohilla, with the outward English Mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	98¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119½
Bar Silver	52½

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Nelson, Kerissa, Bokhara, and Wolviston.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JULY 6, 6-40 a.m.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind from Southampton arrived.

GALLE, JULY 6, 10-20 a.m.

Mail steamer Pekin from Bombay arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 6.

CANNANORE, 4-10 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. Fall of rain 13 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather gusty and squally; wind S. W. 6 to 7; thermometer 76·2; barometer 29·940 Fall of rain 1 inch 76 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather cloudy and drizzling; wind W. S. W., N. N. W.; thermometer 74·25-75·4; barometer 30·03-29·9. Fall of rain 94 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-58 p. m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·88.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. variable; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 4 inches 73 cents.

THE Bombay Town Council unanimously adopted yesterday a motion proposed by the Chairman to the effect, that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Council with an estimate of the cost of completing the Malabar Hill Reservoir with filter beds and cover under, *a*, covering the filter beds with masonry arches; *b*, covering the filter beds with wire netting; and *c*, estimates for building division walls in the reservoir,—showing also how the expenditure necessary for these works could be met. This is an important step taken towards the completion of the reservoir as a whole. Mr. Walton argued strongly that it would be a wrong step to make the flooring and the walls only at present, and at a future date to construct the filter beds and the cover; because during the progress of the latter portion of the works, the supply of water from the reservoir would necessarily have to be stopped for twelve or fourteen months.

THE much debated C. D. Act again troubled the heads of the members of the Town Council yesterday. After having orally supported the views enunciated by him in an elaborate minute on the subject, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposed a motion to the effect that the Council was unable to recommend the Corporation to contribute to the working of the Act in the city of Bombay. At the same time Mr. Mandlik and other members were inclined to favour a grant by the Municipality towards the establishment of a voluntary hospital. Dr. Cook and Mr. Douglas were in favour of the Act. The former gentleman, who was expected to have much to say on the subject, did not go into the details—reserving them for the Corporation meeting—and proposed an amendment to the effect that the Council acknowledged the desirability of the reintroduction of the Act and was prepared to recommend the Corporation to provide a moiety of the cost of the working expenses. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had to propose a more accommodating amendment, and as it was late and as the Commissioner desired to state his own views to the Council before it took a decisive step, the matter was again adjourned.

OUR correspondent sends further particulars with reference to the disappearance of the runaway Princes. He says:—"Soon after their disappearance large rewards were offered to anyone who would give information that would lead to their being found. Rs. 1,000 were offered by the Gondul State and Rs. 500 by the Political Agency. Information was brought on the 1st July that the Princes were at Nihara, a village 10 miles from Rajkote on the way to Jamnuggur, where they had asked for and obtained some bread and milk. On this the Agency Dufterdar and the Gondul Vakil were at once despatched to Nihara. They found on arrival there that the Princes had left Nihara, but it was certain that they were somewhere in the neighbourhood. They were at last found at Sarapdar, a Dhrole village of some importance, by Mr. Cowasjee, the gymnastic teacher at the Rajkumar College. The Political Agent himself hurried with his Deputy Assistant, Mr. Dhanjeeshah, to Sarapdar, and to Colonel Barton the Princes expressed their great concern and pleaded generally, as their reason for their flight, the severe discipline of the College and the extortions of some of the College subordinates." But of course this cannot be accepted as a well-founded complaint till the necessary investigation has brought to light the true particulars. Colonel Barton brought the truants back to Rajkote and was keeping them in his own house when our correspondent wrote.

THE amount of cash held in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 1st July was Rs. 57,35,191-7-8.

IT is stated that about Rs. 62,000, Hali Sicca, were subscribed up to the middle of May to the Hyderabad Irish Famine Fund.

THE rumour that the minister of the Union Church, Simla, had "given over praying for the Viceroy" is entirely without foundation.

A NATIVE paper reports that the poor people connected with the bunders learnt the news of the death of Mr. John Ryan with great sorrow, as he was always a very kind friend to them.

THE designation of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is in future to be the "1st Bombay Lancers"—a title which it bore some years ago, before the reorganization of the Cavalry in this Presidency.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Ceylon paper calls attention to the present state of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, which has, he says, for years been allowed to drag on in a miserable state of collapse.

A PROPOSAL is submitted to the authorities in Portugal to change all kinds of stamps so as to make their value correspond with the new currency which will come into force in Portuguese India from November next.

THE Viceroy has, says the *Pioneer*, made no arrangements yet for any autumn tour although in a vague way he intends to meet Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon at Bombay about the beginning of December, but no definite shape has been given yet to this idea.

IT is said that a central committee is about to be formed in Calcutta, under the auspices of the National Mahomedan Association, with branch committees in the mofussil, with the object of reducing the present rate of extravagant expenditure in Mahomedan marriages and ceremonials.

A CHINESE paper, commenting upon the position of the Suez Canal in international law, says that Russia, aware no doubt of the uncertainty surrounding the subject, is hurrying her fleet to China, so that on a declaration of hostilities she may be as independent as possible of the Canal communication with Europe.

MESSRS. TREMAYNE AND Co., mining engineers and general mining agents of Bombay, have forwarded to us a copy of their mining circular, which gives information likely to prove valuable to those interested in Indian gold mining and copper mining enterprises. Messrs. Tremayne state that they are in a position to transact business of every nature connected with mining and all its branches in any part of British India.

THE *Indian Agriculturist* is of opinion that there is much which commands approval in Mr. Wedderburn's scheme of agricultural reform for Bhil Mewar. The *Kurrachee Beacon* observes:—So far as we can judge of the scheme from the cursory perusal we have given the details regarding it, we are of opinion it is an excellent one; there is nothing in it in common with the Bengal Permanent Settlement or Zemindary system, which has been shown to be the curse of the Bengal Province.

THE London correspondent of the Lahore paper says that now Mr. Grant Duff has at last got into office, his omniscience seems to have flown to the winds, and when he is baited—as he was the other night by Mr. Onslow and Mr. Parnell in connection with the Sir Bartle Frere incident—he does not seem to have an ounce of his old pugnacious spirit left in him. They say that he has never been able to recover from the shock his system received when Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, actually dared to contest his seat for the Elgin Burghs.

EVERY prospect is not yet pleasing and man still appears to be vile to some extent in the island of spicy breezes. The *Ceylon Times* says:—"The great increase in crimes and offences in this country, during the last twelve months, is a subject deserving of the most serious consideration of our Government: this consideration, it is hoped, will be given it now that the Queen's Advocate's department is in the hands of an able and energetic lawyer who, profitting by experience gained in other colonies, will, it is hoped, deal with the whole question of crime repression. At the last Criminal Sessions for the Western Circuit brought recently to a close no fewer than one hundred and twenty cases were disposed of."

WE rather admire the calm air of superiority assumed by the *Pioneer* in the following paragraph:—"The frequency with which we have to contradict stories about the Viceroy, put in circulation by other papers, is growing almost ludicrous, but the fault lies with contemporaries, that recklessly mislead the public. Concerning a scare that has been started, to the effect that Lord Ripon contemplates the abandonment of the practice of going to Simla in the summer, we assert with confidence that it is wholly without foundation. The question has not been raised in any way; but if it were allowable to build conjectures on society gossip one might go further in denying that the Simla system stands in even the very smallest peril."

THE *South of India Observer* has the following:—It is to Sir Andrew Clarke, and to him alone, that India owes the success attending the re-opening of her gold fields; and if circumstances should change, and he should consent to accept the Governorship of the Madras Presidency, it is certain that he would strongly favour the development of the metalliferous and mineral resources of the country, and use his influence also in removing the disabilities under which planters and others now labour. Sir Andrew Clarke has the peculiar gift of winning the confidence of his subordinates, and wherever he has been he has had such help from all connected with him as can be gained only by trusting officers and dealing faithfully with them.

THE people of Australia appear to be needlessly alarmed with regard to what they call the Chinese question. It seems that in 1859 the Chinese population of the colony of Victoria was estimated at 46,000. Since then it has rapidly fallen, until it now numbers only 13,000. The whole numbers of Chinese in the Australian colonies as nearly as can be ascertained are as follows:—Queensland, 14,524; Victoria, 13,000; New South Wales, 9,500; New Zealand, 4,433; South Australia and Port Darwin, 2,000; Tasmania, 750; total, 44,270. It will thus be seen that there has been a decrease in the Chinese population in Victoria between the years 1859 and 1880 of 33,000, and that there are fewer Chinese in the whole of the Australian colonies than were formerly resident in Victoria.

A NATIVE gentleman of high official rank and much experience writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette*, saying he hopes soon to give some details, in extenuation at least, of Secunder Khan's misconduct in Kabul. He states that both Secunder Khan and his well-known brother, Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., have—in consequence of their services in bringing the culprits of the massacre to light—been all along unpopular with the Kabulis; and that the malpractices of which the former has been accused were in reality of the nature of a plot got up by his private enemies. It is certain that Afghans, like other Asiatics, have a genius for designing pitfalls which the most wary could not detect, and for concocting plots which would ruin the best of reputations. But as Secunder must have known all this, he ought, observes our contemporary, to have been more scrupulously on his guard.

So the "Parsee" lady of the railway assault fame turns out to be a Mahomedan! The *Bombay Samachar* has made an independent enquiry and is able to state that the name of the lady is Masmat Rahmat Beebee. She is stated to be a member of a very good Mahomedan family and was travelling at the time of the attempted outrage in company with her ayah named Reubin Beebee in a reserved compartment next to the one occupied by the delinquent. At the Majgowan station, both females complained to the guard and asked some of the passengers to protect them, in consequence of which the guard, whose name appears to be Austen, gave the offender in charge of the police at Jabalpur. The *Samachar* thinks these are sufficient details to enable the authorities to sift the matter, as the additional light thrown on it does not alter the complexion of the main incident, and says that Government ought to call up the whole proceedings of the case as presented and investigated at the Jabalpur magistrate's court.

A JAPANESE paper states that a Russian man-of-war has arrived on the coast of Kan-kin-dai, Corea, for the purpose of entering into a treaty of friendship and commerce with Corea. The commander of the vessel presented a letter on the subject to the local authorities of that place, and asked them to transmit it to their central government. This they refused to do, stating that they were forbidden to do so by the laws of the country. The commander of the ship landed at the head of a body of men at Kinjo. The Coreans, seeing the Russians landing, became greatly alarmed, and quickly closed the gates of the town, and assumed an attitude of defence. The Russians broke down the gates of the town and forced their way in. Upon this the governor was obliged to present himself, and received the Russians at an interview. The invaders upbraided the governor very severely for Corea refusing to conclude a treaty with Russia which is so close to the country, while it has entered into a treaty of peace and commerce with Japan which is separated from Corea by a large extent of water.

THE *Pioneer* states that, with regard to the Bareilly and Naini Tal Railway, the terms upon which the promoters offered to form a company have been conceded by the Government of India, there should therefore be no hindrance to the successful launching of the undertaking. The country through which the railway will pass will derive the greatest benefits from it, as well as the Kumaon district and the hill sanitaria, *viz.*, Naini Tal, Ranikhet, and Almora; and rapid development of cultivation in the large Government estates of the Terai, and Kumaon Bhabur will most assuredly follow the opening of the line. These sub-districts are, for a great part, waste in the neighbourhood of the road, and are covered with useless malaria harbouring jungle, which it is most desirable to get rid of. The land below is naturally most fertile, and cultivators would gladly settle on it, but that they fear their only reward for the great labour of clearing the ground would be sickness and death. There can be no doubt, however, that if the railway company be allowed to use up this jungle for fuel purposes, the country will become healthy, and cultivation will extend as rapidly as it has already done in the upper part of the Bhabur; and the direct gain in revenue to Government will be considerable.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Madras S. & W. Co., 2, Hummum Street, meeting 3 p. m.

Municipal Corporation meeting, 3 p.m.

Band, 2-11th Regiment, Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting).

Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th inst.:—Calcutta (s), from Kurrachee. Yesterday.—Olympia (s), from Liverpool; China (s), Hongkong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Oithona, to Liverpool; Mosel Eilian, Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The S. S. Normandy left and the S. S. Olympia entered the dock yesterday.

THE LATE MR. RYAN.—As a token of the respect in which they hold the memory of the late Mr. Ryan, the merchants of the bunders yesterday closed their godowns.

THE ROOKMINIBAI DISPENSARY AT CALLIAN.—During the month of June last, 489 patients were treated in this charitable institution, of whom 416 were new admissions (including 4 indoor patients), of which 345 were cured, 84 absented, one died, and 57 are still under treatment. This includes 73 remaining from last month.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme will be played by the band of the 2-11th Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-45 (weather permitting).

March	Octoroon	Benedict.
Valses	Pomone	Waldteufel.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneval	Revert.
Valses	Canevals Bilder	Strauss.
Galop	Rosaline	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—Govind Sudkojee was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for conveying a quantity of country liquor from the Dadur distillery without a permit from the Collector of Bombay.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, a Hindoo girl, aged about six years, accidentally fell from a window on the 1st floor of a house situated in old Nagpada. She sustained serious injuries and was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE EFFECTS OF THE RAINS.—A side wall of the first floor of a house, situated at new Bengalpoora, fell down on Monday last. The side wall of a house belonging to Purboodass Pranjeevun, situated in Combartookda, also fell in on the same day. No one was injured in either case.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at 5th Street, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of an aged Hindoo woman, named Kamaee, who died from injuries she sustained by an accidental fall from a ladder, which she mounted in order to reach the loft of the house in which she lived. She died two hours after the occurrence. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—Winning numbers for the month of June. Prizes of Rs. 10 each, which must be claimed within current month:—

3 annas.	2 annas.	1½ anna.	1 anna.	¾ anna.	½ anna.
002456	013614	005827	084720	026727	012351
	003796	015901	176805	027519	026243
		016965	249689	(71601	
			264566		

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—Shamjee Nathoo was yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with administering to one Gunga, woman, a stupefying or intoxicating drug with intent to commit theft of certain gold and silver ornaments on the person of the woman. The case was postponed for hearing to the 9th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear for the prosecution, and also pending the arrest of two other persons still at large, and who are said to be implicated in the theft.

A SINGULAR CASE.—On Monday afternoon two Mahomedans, named respectively Gool Mahomed and Cassim Moosa, dealers in ready made clothes and miscellaneous articles, and who do business on board ships in the harbour, were conveyed by some of their friends to the J. J. Hospital, each of them suffering from a bullet wound. They state that while they were seated in a boat which was lying alongside a vessel in the harbour a bullet entered Gool Mahomed's left thigh, penetrated it, and lodged in the right thigh of Cassim Moosa, who was then seated beside Gool Mahomed. The wounded men either do not know, or will not give any information to the police likely to clear up the matter. Mr. Superintendent Moffat with the assistance of Khan Bahadoor Meer Akbar Ali, the head of the detectives, is using every endeavour to ascertain the truth of the matter.

COLLISION BETWEEN A RAILWAY ENGINE AND A CART.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a municipal cart-driver, named Feerozebeg Hosseinbeg, was charged at the instance of Mr Superintendent Sweeney, under section 283 of the Indian Penal Code, with omitting to take proper care of a cart and a pair of bullocks under his charge, and thereby causing obstruction in a public way and injury to municipal property. It appears that on the morning of the 24th ultimo the accused was driving along the Argyll Road and passing the railway crossing on the Port Trust property, while an engine attached to a train of waggons was approaching on the down line. In attempting to cross the railway line the cart came in collision with the train, by which it was completely smashed and one of the bullocks was killed on the spot, whilst the other subsequently died from the injuries it then sustained. The evidence given by the railway officials for the prosecution went to show that sufficient precautions were not taken by the railway authorities to prevent such accidents. His Worship, in disposing of the case remarked that he was of opinion that the unprotected state of that portion of the railway line it showed that the railway authorities were more to blame than the accused, and he would thereupon be discharged.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.—Janoo Ganoo, a pensioned sepoy of the Marine Battalion, at present following the trade of a shoemaker, was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with giving false information to a public servant with intent to cause injury to Naroo Mehter, who is at present a private in the Marine Battalion, in respect of a letter addressed to Colonel Carnegy, the commanding officer, purporting to have been signed by the complainant Naroo Mehter. Colonel Carnegy appeared to watch the proceedings. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. It appears the accused, Janoo, had borne some grudge against Naroo Mehter, and the ill-feeling seems to have arisen in consequence of the accused marrying a relative of the complainant's brother. In order to do Naroo Mehter some injury, the defendant, about the commencement of June last, went to a Portuguese, named Santhiago Athaide, a compounder at the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, and prevailed on him to write the letter in question, purporting to have been written by Naroo Mehter, in which he desired the Portuguese to mention that others employed in the regiment subsequent to his brother were promoted in consequence of their paying bribes to their immediate superiors. The letter was received by post by Colonel Carnegy, who asked the complainant if he was the writer of the letter, which bore his signature, for if that was the case he would have to be tried by a court martial. The complainant denied all knowledge of the letter, and reported the matter to the police. The police upon enquiry found the letter was written by the Portuguese at the instigation of the accused. The case stands adjourned for further hearing to the 13th instant.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, Dr. Blaney presided; and there were also present—Mr. Douglas, Dr. Cook, Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I.; Messrs. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Raghunath N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, F. C. Gangjee, R. M. Sayani, and M. N. Banajee, Dr. Weir, acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, the secretary, and the heads of departments were also present.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

Consideration of the notice of motion given by the Chairman on this subject was resumed. It was to the effect that the acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Council with an estimate of the cost of completing the Malabar Hill Reservoir with filter beds and cover, under A., covering the filter beds with masonry arches, B., covering the filter beds with wire netting; and C., estimates for division walls—showing also how the expenditure necessary for the works could be met.

The Chairman said that the Council had already resolved to authorize the Commissioner to proceed with the flooring and walls of the reservoir. It had also come to the decision that the filter beds and the covering should be made to prevent the water being fouled. But as far as he saw, they were not now disposed to take any further action with reference to the filter beds and the covering. He remembered what a howl there was all over Bombay, possibly by oversensitive people, as to the danger that would result from the fouling of the water in the reservoir, and it had been said in the Council itself that, at any sacrifice, such a thing should be prevented. The reason why Dr. Blaney had brought forward the subject for that day was that it was regarded as part and parcel of the contract, and work that required to be immediately taken in hand. He thought that, in justice to the public, the Council should make their minds one way or other. This should be done after a full discussion, that the Council might not be compelled at some future time,—say about six months or twelve months hence,—to say "now we shall have our coverings and filter beds." During the time that the work should be going on, they would have to put the reservoir out of use, and the people to great trouble. He therefore thought it to be his duty, as a member of the Council, to give an emphatic expression of his opinion. All steps conducive to the conservancy of Tulsi water must be taken. Wherever the money might come from, whatever the work might cost, he for one repeated that it ought to be done as part and parcel of the whole scheme. At all events, he would not be one of those who should vote one way now, and the other way six months hence. It was highly desirable for the Town Council to come to a decision in the matter once for all before going before the Corporation for sanction.

Mr. Mandlik said that, if he understood their proceedings correctly, they had deliberately come to the conclusion that there should be a covering to the Malabar Hill Reservoir. According to the resolution its construction had not been abandoned, but the question, pressed upon them the advisability of utilizing the reservoir at the earliest possible opportunity. They had first to try the stability of their works as they now stood before the superstructure was raised. There were two opinions, as the Rao Sahib believed, on the question of the covering of the reservoir. There were at the same time, he must say, a number of gentlemen who thought that those who asked for a covering were merely sentimental folks. But the covering was necessary. The Rao Sahib believed that he had voted for it, and he was of opinion that some time or other they must vote for it.

Mr. Nowrojee asked where the means were to come from?

The Rao Sahib.—The Corporation will provide them.

Mr. Douglas thought that the cover was unnecessary, but that it must be made in deference to the feelings of a large section of the community.

The Chairman said what Mr. Grant brought before them was covering the whole reservoir, which was unnecessary. They should cover only the filter beds with wire netting; and the less the covering the less the expenditure.

After some discussion, the important point was admitted to be this.—If they did only the flooring and filled the reservoir now, for what length of time would it be necessary to cut off the supply of water when they commenced at a future date the construction of the cover and the filter beds?

Mr. Walton explained that, if it was decided to construct the cover and the filter beds hereafter, the water during the progress of that portion of the work would have to be excluded for 12 or 14 months; but that if they put in the division walls now, there would be no stoppage of the supply.

The explanation proved quite satisfactory; and the Council unanimously agreed to the Chairman's proposition in terms of his notice of motion.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE C. D. ACT.

The next subject of importance was the further consideration of the question of the re-introduction of the C. D. Act in Bombay. In this connection a petition, addressed to the Council and the Corporation, and signed by the Lord Bishop of Bombay and others, was laid on the table.

Mr. Dosabhoy said he thought there was a great deal of force in the remark, made by Mr. Baghunath at a previous meeting, that the matter should be referred to the Corporation at once.

The Chairman remarked that the financial part of the question must be considered by the Council.

Mr. Nowrojee was in favour of the Council coming to a resolution on the subject as a guide to the Corporation.

Mr. Mandlik, in order to shorten matters, proposed "That this Council is unable to recommend the Corporation to contribute to the working of the C. D. Act in Bombay."

The Chairman read an elaborate minute by Mr. Mandlik against the re-introduction of the Act.

Dr. Cook said it was merely a waste of time to read the minutes now, as he thought the whole matter should be at once sent to the Corporation.

Other members wished the minutes to be read; and the whole of Mr. Mandlik's minute was read, other minutes being laid aside.

Mr. Mandlik spoke at some length in support of the views urged in his minute against the Act.

Mr. Sayani supported Mr. Mandlik's arguments.

Dr. Cook said he was sorry that the discussion on the matter was forced upon the Council when two members, who were supporters of the proposed measure, were absent, and when its opponents were in the majority.

The Chairman said he was no party to any prearrangement to bring on the discussion that day. It was really brought on in pursuance of a resolution of the Council.

Dr. Cook said that he objected to the Council going into any details on the subject, for the matter must be discussed, and fully too, at a meeting of the Corporation. (Hear, hear). It unfortunately was of such a nature that he thought it was not desirable to discuss it in public, and that its consideration could best be left in the hands of a committee of experts. But if that were impossible, and the subject must go before the Corporation, then by all means the less the discussion should be ventilated in the public papers the better. He might say that references to the subject, already made in the form of letters published in the papers, had been far more disgusting than anything which had appeared in print in the *Government Gazette*. To prevent this evil he was strongly in favour of the subject being discussed with closed doors. If there was one question more than another demanding a discussion conducted in language most select and in a manner most guarded and away from the public altogether, it was this. That being the case, he would ask gentlemen who had to make any remarks to reserve them for their proper place. He might, however, say that the minute of the Rao Sahib, read to the meeting, was not free from numerous inaccuracies. The arguments were such as had been used from time to time. He thought that the Council understood that the plan proposed embraced a double action on the part of the authorities. One was to prevent, if possible, all such disease, and the other was to cure those who were afflicted with them. He had very little further to say, except that he would beg the Council to decide on this most important question—and he looked upon it as one of the most important that could be brought before the Council—whether it would be due to him in his gravity. They might differ as to the mode in which the Act should be carried out, but they should pause before they decided against lending any assistance to the noble object of effecting a cure of those most distressing and sickening diseases which human frailty and the devil himself had inflicted upon human nature. The Government had done its part with a proposal by which both the objects,—those of prevention and of cure—would be secured. The Town Council themselves, on the 6th February, 1877, had affirmed the necessity of the introduction of this Act, and that was again re-affirmed in the recorded opinion of the Corporation. If that was the case, they would be stultifying themselves if they were to veer round in the short space of two years, and carry the proposition which had been laid before them. For these and other more cogent reasons, which Dr. Cook reserved for a future occasion, he would beseech the Town Council, as having in their minds and on their consciences the welfare and health of the people of this great city, to keep back from trying to nullify a measure, which was considered by those who had thought the longest and most over the subject, to fall within the highest function of a sanitary body to carry into effect. He, therefore, as a member of the Town Council and the Corporation, as a citizen of Bombay for some years, and, above all, as a member of the medical profession, which had entirely affirmed the necessity of this measure, begged to propose an amendment. He should be false to himself if he did not make a protest against the motion.

It was then proposed as an amendment by Dr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Douglas, that the Town Council, in accordance with the tenor of their resolution dated 6th February, 1877, acknowledge the desirability of the re-introduction of the C. D. Act in the form recently laid down in Government Order, and are prepared to recommend to the Corporation the advisability of providing a moiety of the cost of the working of the Act.

Mr. Dosabhoy was in favour of the amendment proposed by Dr. Cook for the reason that there were funds at present to contribute. He did not, however, bind himself to any particular course as to the manner in which the contribution was to be made. There was a strong feeling against police interference; and he would probably vote at the Corporation meeting for a contribution towards the establishment of a voluntary lock-hospital.

Dr. Cook said, if Mr. Dosabhoy proposed an amendment embodying his views, he would withdraw his own amendment.

The Chairman said that, before any vote was taken, the Municipal Commissioner wished to address the Council.

Mr. Mandlik remarked that he had no objection to giving a contribution for the relief of distress, or in aid of the establishment of a voluntary lock hospital in connection with the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Dr. Cook withdrew his amendment on the understanding that Mr. Dosabhoy would bring forward another amendment at the next meeting.

Further consideration of the matter was then adjourned; and the Council separated at 5 o'clock.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 6.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE WEST.)

THE following among other short causes were disposed of by his Lordship:—

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK VS. JAFFER KHIMJEE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani for the defendant, applied that the suit be transferred to the list of long causes. The defendant never was a contributory and never received a share of the Bank. He was, besides, a minor at the time the shares were said to have been allotted.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton for the Bank, urged that the question of minority could not be disposed of here; and that the defendant should apply to the High Court of Chancery to have his name removed from the list of contributories.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said his client could not go to the expense of applying to the Court of Chancery. As the identity was disputed, and witnesses would have to be examined, the learned counsel asked that the case be transferred to the long causes list.

His Lordship remarked that the defendant, if he wished to plead minority, should take steps to apply to the Court of Chancery. A fortnight's time was given him to consider which of the two defences he would proceed upon.

THE SAME BANK VS. BURJORJEE SORABJEE.

Mr. Starling appeared for the Bank: there was no appearance for the defendant. The claim was proved; and his Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 800 with interest and costs.

SUITS STRUCK OUT.

Suits brought by the same Bank against Dosabhoy Nusserwanjee Khoria and Muncherjee Pestonjee Jao were dismissed for want of appearance.

CASSIBAI VS. NARAYEN JANARDHUN.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the plaintiff; and the defendant appeared in person. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 4,771 due on a mortgage bond executed by the defendant for Rs. 10,000 on the 26th March, 1877. Defendant complained that compound interest, which the bond did not provide for, had been charged in the plaintiff's account. Mr. Lang was willing to give up compound interest. The account was referred to Mr. Muncherjee Bomonjee, the Court interpreter, to be made up at simple interest. A report is to be made to the court.

JOHN ALLEN AND ANOTHER VS. JAMES [illegible] R. CRUICKSHANK.

Mr. Inverarity produced a power of attorney executed in England, authorising Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little to sue the defendant. The power was not signed in the presence of a notary public, but bore the seal of a Mayor; and under a section of the Evidence Act, it was held to be sufficient. Plaintiffs had obtained against defendant a judgment of the Court of Exchequer for £2,085; and Mr. Inverarity produced an office copy of the judgment and read some correspondence, from which it appeared that the defendant was willing to pay the amount of the decree by monthly instalments of Rs. 200. The amount of the instalment was to be proportionately raised on his being promoted or getting a Staff appointment. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 24,872 with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 27th September 1879, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent. It was understood that the decree is not to be executed if the defendant made monthly payments according to terms mentioned in his solicitor's letter.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—JUNE 24.

(Before Mr. SPENCER.)

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS,

HEERJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF VS. PEEL, CASSELS AND CO.

HIS HONOR delivered the following judgment in the case, a report of which appeared in our issue of 15th June:—

The plaintiff in this case sues the defendants to recover damages for breach of contract in not taking delivery of 50 full pressed bales of Broach machine ginned cotton, which they agreed to purchase from him. The defendants allege that they had contracted to purchase 50 full pressed bales of cotton "with selection," and that under such a contract the cotton ought to have been tendered to them for examination, in half pressed bales, and subsequently full pressed, at the cost of the vendor, after they had been passed, and that as the cotton in this case was tendered to them for examination in full pressed bales they had a right to refuse acceptance. It is admitted on both sides that in contracts for the purchase of cotton "with selection" or in "full pressed bales" the mode of examination differs. In the former case the vendor must tender cotton for examination in half pressed or unpressed bales, and the purchaser has the right to examine each bale to reject (up to a certain limit) such as he may not consider to be of the description contracted to be sold, and accept the remainder. In the latter case the cotton is tendered for examination in full pressed bales, and the purchaser has the right to require a certain number, not exceeding five per cent, of the whole, to be opened, and if these show the cotton to be of the class agreed to be sold, he must take the entire lot, if otherwise, he can reject the lot entirely. The right of examination, it is to be noted, exists under both contracts, the difference is as to the mode. The question therefore to be decided is purely one of construction, what was the contract between the parties? Was it a contract for the sale of cotton with selection, with a superadded condition that the bales, after being pressed, should be full pressed at the cost of the vendor, or was it a contract for the sale of full pressed bales? The contract is in writing, and the following is a translation of it:— "To Messrs. Peel, Cassels and Co.—Written by the undersigned merchants, by whom (this) is agreed to. To wit, all are duly to make up and deliver to you 800 packoes (or full pressed) bales of new Broach ginned good class cotton of the crop of the Samwut year 1936, at the rate of Rs. 248½ namely, two hundred and forty-eight and a half per candy (being) the price thereof, less 5½ per cent rebate on getting (or causing) the same to be examined or tested in the fixed time from the 1st day of April up to the 15th day of April in the year 1880. Signed by the undersigned Messrs. Reid, Goculdas. The 23rd day of March in the year 1880." The contract is signed by seven cotton merchants, each of whom agrees to supply his quota to make up the 800 bales, the plaintiff's quota being 50 bales. Now if this contract had ended at the word "rebate" and the words "getting" (or causing) the same to be examined (or tested) had been omitted, there could have been no question, but it was a contract for the sale of full pressed bales. Does, then, the insertion of this term make any difference? It appears to me that it does not. Under either contract the right of examination exists, it differs only as to time and why, then, when the contract is clear

above his three months' salary which he was allowed to draw in advance by his Department in order to make temporary arrangements for all of us, and also to secure himself in the course of his voyage. The debt thus contracted hangs on my head without any channel of liquidating it. To plainly describe my present condition I most humbly beg to rivet your attention on the following facts :—

First—I have a few creditors of petty sums, to satisfy whose claims I cannot afford a penny.

Secondly—I have three fatherless children, including one daughter aged three years, and two sons, one a year and a half old and the other of three months only.

Thirdly—I have a father-and mother-in-law to tend and look after, whose existence, to say the truth, now solely rests on me.

Fourthly—I am myself of a poor family on paternal and maternal side, and therefore there is nobody on my own father and mother's side who can take care of me and my children.

Being, therefore, under such grievous and distressing circumstances, I most humbly beg to state that I have no other alternative than that of soliciting support and help from that quarter where it is appointed to be accorded.

In conclusion I most respectfully beg to observe that I have applied to the same effect to the Superintendent of the Postal Department of the Surat Zilla, where he was serving, and therefore I sincerely pray and hope that your Committee will but out of pure humanity and mercy condescend to lend their ear to my humble solicitation and make a provision they may think best so as to relieve me from my present affliction and grief. Awating a favourable reply, I have the honor, &c.

O (mark of DOSSIBAI, widow of Dunjeebhoy Framjee.)

BOMBAY, 26th May, 1880.

To Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Company, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—My daughter, the widow of the late John Philip de Silva, messroom butler who perished in the disaster of the s. s. Vingorla, having appointed me her agent here, I therefore beg the favour of you kindly letting me the probable date when the subscriptions will be distributed to the widows of natives, for which I shall ever feel grateful. Awaiting your reply, &c. D. R. TILLES.

To JAMES L. MACKAY, Esq., Honorary Secretary and Treasurer to the Vingorla Disaster Fund.

The humble petition of Esterbai, widow of the late Reuben Ezikiel, Jewess inhabitant of Bombay,

MOST HUMBLY SHOWETH,—That your petitioner is widow of the late Reuben Ezikiel, Postmaster, who proceeding on duty per s. s. Vingorla to Kurrachee, was unfortunately drowned on the 28th February last. Consequently your humble petitioner and her children (all below the age of 10) are left destitute and utterly unprovided for, as your petitioner's husband had a large family to support. Further, your petitioner begs to bring to your notice that her husband, while proceeding to Kurrachee, had taken a large sum of money—namely, in cash about Rs. 300, and clothing and provision worth at least Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 ; now the whole sum is lost to her destruction. This large sum of money and provision was taken by him in order to serve him in the dangerous country of Kabul where he was ordered to proceed for duty.

That your poor petitioner being so destitute of every comfort, and even the necessaries of life has ventured to present her petition to your most gracious honour, and under these circumstances your petitioner earnestly prays to take compassion on a distressed widow and her fatherless starving four infants, and to grant her humble boon out of the Vingorla Disaster Fund in consideration of her so great a loss ; and it will be as a favour bestowed on a poor helpless widow.—Your honor's petitioner as in duty, &c.

O (the sign of ESTERBAI, widow of Reubin Ezikiel.)

Bombay, 22nd June, 1880.

Address—Esterbai, in care of Mr. Shoham Balajee, contractor, residing on Dongri Nowrojee Hill, 1st Row, House No. 66, near H. M. Common Jail, Bombay.

TO JAMES L. MACKAY, Esq., Honorary Secertary and Treasurer, Vingorla Disaster Relief Fund.

The humble petition of Domingo dos Remidios, widow of Pascoal dos Remidios, deceased, late a clerk in the Enquiry Department of the General Post Office, Bombay,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That your humble petitioner's husband was a clerk in the Enquiry Department of the General Post Office on a pay of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Last month he was ordered to proceed on field service to Kabul, and in obedience to the order he took his passage in the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vingorla which left Bombay on 28th ultimo. But unfortunately this vessel foundered at sea, and he with other passengers on board were drowned leaving behind him a family consisting of a widow and three children, one son about 7 years of age, and 2 daughters 5 years and 6 months old respectively, without any means of support.

As the petitioner, with her three children, has been thrown into a state of utter destitution owing to the untimely and accidental death of her husband, she very humbly begs you will, taking this her pitiable case into your kind consideration, admit her to share in the bounty of the charitable public of Bombay, by whose sympathy a collection is made in relief of the distressed sufferers who have lost the support of their life in the recent "Vingorla Disaster." For this act of charity the petitioner and her children will ever feel grateful and offer prayers to God for your long life and prosperity, and as in duty bound shall ever pray.

× (mark of DOMINGO DOS REMIDIOS, widow of Pascoal dos Remidios, deceased.)

Wittness to the mark of the widow,

DANIEL MENDIS, clerk, Accountant General's Office

P.S.—Reply may kindly be sent to the care of Mr D. Mendis, clerk in the Accountant General's Office, Bombay.

PIRATICAL PLOT BY CHINESE ON A BRITISH STEAMER.

THE *China Mail* of June 11th publishes the following :—The British steamer Bowen took on board at Singapore some 313 passengers. There were on board before that 313 Chinese passengers coming from Australia to this port. There had been a rumour here of some attempt being premeditated to attack this particular steamer, and the Chinese agent of the company, whose duty it is to interest himself in all Chinese rumours floating about concerning the company, informed the head of the firm of agents. A telegram was despatched to Singapore intended to convey to the Captain of the Bowen a warning, requesting him to be careful as to what class of Chinese he took on board there ; but that telegram seems to have missed its mark in some way or other and was meaningless or unintelligible, or was not regarded as seriously special by the Captain. No precautions, therefore, were taken to test who or what the Chinese passengers were who came on board at Singapore. This is the official report of what took place :—

"On the 8th inst., at 1.30 p.m., lat. 13·09 N., long. 111·20 E., Chiang Sioy, the Chinese interpreter, reported that the Singapore passengers (42 in number) were pirates and intended setting fire to and plundering the ship, as they had been overheard talking to that effect. An examination was then made below, but the Singapore Chinese passengers were so scattered amongst the 313 Australian Chinese passengers that they could not be readily identified. The interpreter was then ordered to pick them out and muster them and their effects on the poop house. He first brought up 8 or 10 choppers, a housebreaking tool, and a box, for all of which no owners could be found. On opening the box it was found to contain 25 packages of powder, about 1 lb. weight each, all with fuse attached. As the matter then seemed serious all hands were mustered and armed, and the Singapore Chinese brought up and secured. A further search disclosed another box containing eleven loaded revolvers of different sorts and sizes, also a large quantity of ammunition, to fit same, a bundle of touch paper and a Chinese ship's compass. On examining the Singapore Chinese, 17 gave a satisfactory account of themselves, but 25, who could not do so and had neither money nor luggage, were put into a place of safety with an armed guard over them night and day until arrival, when they were handed to the authorities."

There were on board, besides the Captain, three European officers, four engineers, the doctor and the purser, one gentleman, two women in saloon, and four Chinese second class passengers. The case is one of the most extraordinary that has occurred for many years. It is said that several junks were out two days from Hongkong, overflowing with bands of pirates, the confederates of those on board the steamer, well prepared with fire-arms, &c., to carry their object, however and by whomsoever opposed.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE QUESTION.

THE *North China Herald* observes that while too much importance has probably been given to Chang Chih'ung's memorial, it seems impossible to withstand the conclusion that it has been put forward as a feeler to gauge the sentiments of European powers as to the relations existing between Russia and China. Whatever credit may attach to its method of becoming public, and however Chinese officials may profess to be angry at its publication, the internal evidence goes to show that it was intended to meet the eyes of foreign Governments, and to afford them, as it were, an insight into the inner policy of the Court at Peking. Both parties make their ultimate appeal to England, Russia on the plea that the Treaty of Livadia is a step in advance towards overturning the exclusiveness of China, and China that the movement of Russia is made with a hope of eventually being able to make an attack on India from the rear. There may be a certain residuum of truth in both these statements, and still it may not be necessary or advisable either that we should be indebted to Russia for overcoming the anti-foreign tendencies of the party represented by Prince Ch'un, nor to China for the preservation of the north-eastern frontier of India. The plea of Russia that she is engaged in the task of opening China, comes badly from the most exclusive nation of Europe, and the attempt of China to point out the advantages to Great Britain of a close alliance with her compare strangely with the policy which has kept closed for so many years the passes into Thibet, and which has more than once been exhibited in acts studiously unfriendly. On the whole, the course of negotiations regarding the cession of Kuldja may be taken as an indication of respect gained for British influence in Asia, and this respect should make the British Government doubly cautious in any action it may take in the settlement of the affair. We cannot afford to look with indifference on the proceedings of Russia along the sea-coast of Asia. British interests at the moment are paramount in China, whether we look at the numbers of British subjects personally interested, or the amount of British capital invested. The same, though in a less degree, may be said of the western and south-western provinces of China, which are more or less conterminous with our own possessions in India. At all events had China shown any disposition to break down the barriers which she has in former times raised to intercourse with India, she would be in a better position to enlist our sympathies in her favour in her difficulties in the north and north-west.

THE *Celestial Empire* says that one of the incidents of the threatened war between Russia and China would be the blockade of Chinese ports by Russian men-of-war, with the consequent stoppage of foreign trade. That foreigners in China should be interfered with, and possibly ruined, because Russia and China choose to squabble over a piece of territory many thousands of miles away, may seem strange and unjust ; but it is not more strange and unjust than many things which occur when two nations are at war. Anyone who happens to be near two men engaged in fighting must take the consequences, and can hardly complain even should he get hurt ; and in a somewhat similar way, foreigners, who remain in China when it becomes a theatre of war, must expect a serious interference with their occupations. It may safely be said that Russia perfectly understands belligerent rights ; and it may be predicted with equal certainty that she will enforce them to the full extent of her ability. And European nations will not prevent her, even on behalf of "the commerce of the world."

THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

ON Saturday, May 29, the great hall of the Melbourne International Exhibition was thrown open for the first time to the general public, and although no official intimation was given of the fact, something like 2,000 visitors availed themselves of the privilege during the afternoon. The decorations were generally admired, but by far the greatest interest was manifested in the architecture of the dome. Most of the visitors found their way up to the open platform round the exterior of the dome, from which elevation the view of the city and suburbs was greatly enjoyed. The picture galleries have been divided down the centre by a wooden partition reaching to the ceiling—this contrivance adding considerably to the space for hanging pictures, in addition to ensuring the better diffusion of light. The orchestra or choir galleries, which is to afford sitting accommodation for 1,000 instrumentalists and choristers, is finished, and the space underneath has been utilised for the construction of a complete suite of retiring rooms for the performers. The organ, which is to exceed in size that of the Town Hall, is well forward, a number of the larger metal pipes being placed in the gallery, ready for fitting up. Altogether, the main building may be considered completed, only a small amount of decoration remaining to be performed. The temporary courts, which represent about seven-eights of the entire Exhibition, cover nearly 10 acres of ground, and when completed will furnish considerably more than half a million feet of space. The machinery annexes, forming the permanent wings of the main building, and which are to remain after the demolition of the temporary courts at the close of the Exhibition—are finished, with the exception of the floors ; but as this work is well advanced, the reception of machinery exhibits need not be delayed after the earliest date fixed by the commissioners. The annexes are to be completed by July 1, the date fixed for the reception of goods.—*Melbourne Argus.*

EVERYDAY DANGERS.

A STRANGE story, recently told at the Liverpool Police Court, illustrates the risks run by every man in a crowd. There was a public meeting on some agitated question, and the Hope Hall was thronged. One of the persons who attended it presently lost his watch, or at any rate felt a twitch at his watch-guard. Thereupon, he immediately turned round and gave his nearest neighbour in custody for being a thief. What had appearances to do with it? The watch was gone, and some one must have taken it ; so why not the nearest man? There was apparently no more evidence to justify the arrest in this case than in that of the German lady at St. James's Hall. There was suspicion of the vaguest kind and no more, for to begin with, the watch was not in the possession of the suspected thief. The police got the prisoner remanded, and advertised for the lost watch, when suddenly the missing property turned up, and in a very extraordinary fashion. A gentleman named George Mann was present at the meeting, he had been enthusiastic like the rest, and during a short interval, when he took his hands out of his pockets to applaud, he found to his horror that a watch had been slipped into one of them. Had the prosecutor pounced upon him instead of the suspected thief Mr. George Mann would inevitably have been in prison now, for the evidence of his crime was upon him. How the police would have ridiculed the idea that "some one put it in his pocket!" Such puerilities are reserved for the clown at Christmas-time. The position of Mr. Mann was an extremely delicate one ; for to speak up at once would have promptly secured his incarceration. He acted more prudently : he took the watch home and advertised it. By little less than a miracle he escaped accusation and clearly established his innocence. Indeed, the story was so strange in its immediate surroundings that the stipendiary magistrate did not hesitate to say that "if Mr. Mann had been found with the watch in his possession it might have gone hard with him"—a mild way of putting the fact that an innocent man would have been condemned to hard labour and ruined for life. In the very same paper that announces this incident, a gentleman advertises a gold watch and chain which he found "hanging on a button of his coat after leaving a place of public amusement." The advertiser was probably in a crowd, and the watch and chain not attached to the dress as in old times, but loosely suspended from one waistcoat pocket to another, got unhitched and was caught by the nearest button. The consequences, if an impetuous prosecutor had seen the suspended watch, might have been fatal to this unfortunate victim ; for, although he had proved his innocence a hundred times, he might for ever after have been vaguely but most mischievously associated with a police case the exact merits of which had been forgotten, while the fact of his having been accused was alone remembered.

The famous story of the gold moidore on board a Peninsular and Oriental steamer will illustrate the risks which may sometimes be run through hasty suspicions. One of the passengers was exhibiting at the dinner table this very handsome coin, and it was being passed from hand to hand. Suddenly it disappeared ; each one thought it had been passed on but the moidore was not forthcoming. The captain was appealed to, and he proposed that every one should on the spot turn out his pockets, or, at any rate, examine them, as accident or absence of mind might have occasioned the transfer. All consented except one passenger, who resolutely and curtly refused. Surprise sat upon every countenance, and, as this particular passenger had been somewhat unpopular before, there was a dead set made against him, and he was promply "sent to Coventry" by all his companions. Simply because he had some objection to the captain's proposition, he was looked upon as, if not a thief, at any rate a person of equivocal character. But a circumstance arose that gave a totally new complexion to the whole affair. One morning a servant was sweeping out the saloon, and hidden away in a corner to which it had rolled, lo and behold there was the gold moidore ! The property was restored, and nothing more was said on the subject, though there was increased surprise at the reticence of the mysterious passenger. The Captain, however, that day at dinner took occasion to refer publicly to the matter and express his own regret and that of the company at the unpleasantness which the accident of the loss had caused. "And now, sir," said he, addressing the stranger, "as the coin has been found and restored, would you mind telling us why the other day you refused to turn out your pockets ?" "With all the pleasure in life," he replied, and, suiting the action to the word, he put his hand in his pocket and produced another gold moidore ! Had he acceded to the request he would have been self-accused.—*Daily Telegraph.*

MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON.
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER,
DIAMONDS. WATCHMAKER.
Introducer and Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY. STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
WATCHES. ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
(MACHINE MADE.)
Compensated and adjusted.
Every part interchangeable.
CLOCKS. Gentlemen's Gold Cases, 2-ozs. £28
Ladies' Gold Cases, 1-ozs. £15
SILVER. DESIGNS SENT ON APPLICATION.
MR. STREETER,
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—
COLOMBO, CEYLON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON'.
London Office, 82, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at many of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Dollars 1,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed : Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz. :—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 3 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliequot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 36 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	,, ..	,, 56 8
Jules Camusel's Champagne, very dry....	,, 40 0	... ..
STILL HOCKS.		
FROM G. M. FABERMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer.....	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer.....	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	...
Ruedesheimer	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner.....	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	...
*BRANDY.		
Muller Frere's Brandy.....	,, 19 0	per dos. qts.
F. Dessandier & Co. Do.	,, 24 0	..
Do. ,,	,, 28 8	...
CLARETS.		
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons.....	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Ladite	,, 24 0	...
Chateau Leoville	20 0	...

BEER.

	per 2 doz. pts.	
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE.....	Rs. 4 12	Rs. 8 0
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	,, 24 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS.
WEIGHING 80 lbs. Price Rs. 75. Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to
THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*
PRICE—ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.
Also,
WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SAFE KEROSINE OIL !!!
BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
Guaranteed not to flash under 109° Fahrenheit.
Price Rs. 4-6.
Per Case of 2 Tins, each containing 5 Gallons.
Delivery to be taken at the Licensed Government Godowns, Elphinstone Bunder, and payment to be made there or to
WALLACE & Co.,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.
Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.
Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.
RICHARDSON & Co.
Works and Offices, Nesbit Lane, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, AND FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.
BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.
PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD.
COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.
LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.
Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
H. M.'S RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD,
&c., &c.
J. PEARSE.
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTH-DAY CAKES.
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, BALL SUPPERS, &c. &c.

L. STEFFENAUER.
WATCHMAKER,
No. 8, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
BEGS to inform the Public that a large supply of all qualities of Watches, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 18 to Rs. 250 in Silver, and Rs. 60 to Rs. 1,000 in 18 carat Gold cases, has just arrived, and Mr. Steffenauer will be able to supply any one according to his wish, at very moderate Prices.
Out of these Watches Mr. Steffenauer especially recommends his Silver Rs. 50 Watch with English Lever Escapement, also his Rs. 40 with Suisse Lever Escapement and his Germansilver Railway Regulator, with a very strong and durable case, for Rs. 30.
There is so great a variety of all kinds of cheap Germansilver and Silver Watches, say from Rs. 18 to Rs. 30, at present in Stock, unable all to be mentioned which are guaranteed for one year. All Watches Rs. 40 and above are guaranteed for two years. 10 per cent. discount allowed if two watches are taken together on cash payment. If more than two are taken Watches will be supplied at wholesale rates. There has also a large stock of French Clocks newly arrived. Repairs executed by Mr. L. Steffenauer himself at moderate prices.
Catalogues sent free on Application
L. STEFFENAUER.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THORPE AND COMPANY.
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS.
T. & Co. have now a large supply of MASONIC KIT on hand.

Master Masons' Aprons, English Constitution, Blue..	Rs.	15 0
Do. do. Scotch Constitution, Red ..	,,	16 0
Leather Cases for do.	,,	3 0
Royal Arch Companions' Apron and Sash.....	,,	30 0
Do Principal's Apron and Sash.....	,,	33 0
Leather Case for do.	,,	4 0

ROYAL ORDER APRONS AND SASHES.
18th Degree Aprons, Collars, Jewels, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, &c.
30th Degree Sashes, Eagles, Swords, Belts, Cloaks, Caps, &c.
LODGE KIT.
Working Tools, Wardens' Columns, Ballot Boxes, Jewels, Squares, Collar Jewels.
ESTIMATE GIVEN FOR LODGE KIT COMPLETE.
THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR PRESENTATION.
WE have now on view a very large selection of articles in BRITISH OAK with Electro-Plated mounts, most suitable as presents to a
REGIMENTAL MESS
OR FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS.
BARRELS ON STAND, SALAD BOWLS WITH SERVERS,
One or three for Claret Cup, Brandy, Rs. 102.
Whisky and Gin, Rs. 58 and 145. Punch Bowls, Rs. 80 and 100.
CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS,
Rs. 72, 66, 46, 32, 26 and 22.
BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES,
Rs. 37 and 35.
BISCUIT BOXES AND ICE PAILS.
Rs. 50, 45, 38 and 26.
LOVING CUPS AND TANKARDS,
with 3 Handles, Rs. 63. Rs. 38 and 32.
PICKLE FRAMES SALT CELLARS TOAST RACKS.
Rs. 45 and 47. in case of 4 and 6 Rs. 22.
ICE PITCHERS Rs. 31, 33, 44. TEA TRAYS AND
Rs. 58 and 80. Silver Mounts SALVERS.
Rs. 90 and 135 cash. Rs. 84, 45, 40, 36, 24.
SPIRIT CARRIAGES
on Wheels, Beautifully Engraved, Glass Decanter, two Tumblers, and place for two Soda Water Bottles,
Rs. 85,
KNIFE TRAYS AND TEA CADDIES.
Rs. 45 Rs. 63
HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
Next Door to the National Bank.
June 23rd, 1880.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.
WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.
INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.
COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour.....	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption....	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour.....	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.
MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall.	8 9	9 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Gals.	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon.....	8 12	9 0
Quarter cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above 1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to Suit Rs. 4 each.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]
NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1880.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-4 ; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.
The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature
LEA & PERRINS,
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
THE ONLY PLACE IN THE PRESIDENCY WHERE YOU CAN PROCURE WHATEVER YOU MAY REQUIRE,
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
IS AT THE
CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER SMITHS AND OPTICIANS.
A SPLENDID STOCK in hand of the following Goods :—
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Crystal, Half Hunting and Hunting Keyless Levers, full Jewelled, Chronometer balance, suitable for presentation.
Minute and Quarter Repeaters, Chronographs Independent Centre Seconds, Perpetual Calendars, Clock Watches, &c., of high class finish.
Ladies' Gold Watches Keyless Open Face, Half Hunting and Hunting, with beautifully engraved cases. Gentlemen's Silver Hunting and Open-faced Levers, in every style, an immense stock to select from. Ladies' Silver Watches in every new style. Keyless German Silver Railway, Shikar, and Campaign Watches.
An assortment of fine London finished Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, Necklets, Bracelets, &c., &c.
Optical Goods by A. Menist, of London and Amsterdam, for whom we are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency.
None but skilled European workmen are employed in the Repairing Department.
Catalogues and Menist's pamphlet free on application. Goods can be sent by Value Payable Post.
2, Hummum Street, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

NOTICES.

HEALTH RESTORED.
THE RESTORATIVE POWER OF
PHOSPHORUS
Is daily made manifest by the remarkable cures affected by it.
Prepared by
H. & T. KIRBY & CO.
IT is as harmless as Quinine, while as a tonic, for nervous affections it is far superior. As a restorative it affords immediate relief when the system is jaded and worn by severe mental work, or depressed after unusual nervous excitement. In cases of despondency and grief, its exhilarating and stimulating effect is most marked.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS
ARE composed of Pure Phosphorus (Luminal), Quinine, Iron and Nux Vomica.
An invaluable remedy for NERVOUS DISEASES characterised by DEBILITY, POVERTY of BLOOD and loss of NERVE POWER.
This preparation of Phosphorus cures NEURALGIA, NERVOUS INDIGESTION, LOW SPIRITS of SPIRITS, and other manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION very rapidly.
BRAIN WORKERS, CLERGYMEN, PROFESSIONAL and BUSY COMMERCIAL MEN who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from this COMBINATION OF TONICS.
FOR CONVALESCENTS recovering from Fever and other Exhausting Diseases, this restorative is superior to all other medicine.
May be obtained from Messrs. Treacher & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Madon & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. Smith, Stainstreet and Co., Calcutta ; and Mr. J. L. Lyell, Allahabad.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The atentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf		
Balmoral Boots		
Button Boots		

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.
LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.
Elastic or to Button.
Excellent quality, much approved.....18s. 6d.
Very superior .....21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality.....25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic Home Boots.....5s. 6d. & 7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels.....7s. 0d. & 9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers .....3s. 6d.
FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(*Registered.*)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS
MATERIALS and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.
Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T.D.M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam, Surrey, S. 4th March, 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore, on the body. After taking two bottles, I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism entirely left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. "Faithfully yours,
To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS."
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the qu